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BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Chapter XLII.]

AN ACT making a grant of lands to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and is hereby granted to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from the Texas line, in the State of Louisiana, west of the town of Greenwood; via Greenwood, Shreveport, and Monroe, to a point on the Mississippi River, opposite Vicksburg; and from New Orleans by Opelousas, to the State line of Texas; and from New Orleans to the State line, in the direction to Jackson, Mississippi; every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any sections, or any parts thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States, nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preemption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Louisiana for the use and purposes aforesaid: Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of said roads and selected for and on account of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of said roads, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses; and the same shall be applied to no other purposes whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purposes whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections, and parts of sections, of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State, shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State, shall be disposed of only in manner following; that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be so sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved, June 3, 1856.

[Chapter XLIII.]

AN ACT granting Public Lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the Construction of Railroads in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Wisconsin for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, by the way of Portage City to the St. Croix River or Lake between townships twenty five and thirty one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior; and to Bayfield; and also from Fond du Lac on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the State line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said roads respectively. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or parts thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preemption has attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which preemption has attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid,) shall be held by the State of Wisconsin for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the roads in each case, and selected for and on account of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands reserved to the United States by any act of Congress for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or in any manner for any purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of roads, respectively, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of either of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if said roads are not completed within ten years no further sales shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct; Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved, June 3, 1856.

[Chapter XLIV.]

AN ACT making a Grant of alternate Sections of the Public Lands, to the State of Michigan, to aid in the Construction of certain Railroads in said State, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be and hereby is granted to the State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of railroads from Little Bay de Noquet to Marquette, and thence to Ontonagon, and from the two last named places to the Wisconsin State line; and also from Amboy, by Hillsdale and Lansing, and from Grand Rapids to some point on or near Traverse Bay; also from Grand Haven and Pere Marquette to Flint, and thence to Port Huron, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers; for six sections in width on each side of each of said roads; but in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any section or any part thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of preemption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of said State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections or parts of sections as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of preemption has attached as aforesaid; which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold, and to which preemption rights have attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Michigan for the use and purpose aforesaid: Provided, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the lines of said roads, and selected for, and on account of each of said roads: Provided further, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for and on account of which such lands are hereby granted, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner, by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be and the same are hereby reserved to the United States from the operations of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the routes of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case, the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections and parts of sections of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain public highways for the use of the government of the United States free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, and the same shall be applied to no other purposes whatsoever: And provided further, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purposes whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operation of this act, except so far as it may be found necessary to locate the route of said railroads through such reserved lands, in which case the right of way only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sections, and parts of sections, of land which, by such grant, shall remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said roads, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to private entry until the same have been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said lands hereby granted to the said State, shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof, for the purposes aforesaid, and no other; and the said railroads shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge, upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the lands hereby granted to said State, shall be disposed of only in manner following; that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of said roads, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of land hereby granted may be so sold; and so, from time to time, until said roads are completed; and if said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the United States mail shall be transported over said roads under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may, by law, direct: Provided, That until such price is fixed by law, the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the same.

Approved, June 3, 1856.

[Chapter XLV.]

AN ACT to change the Place of holding the Courts of the United States in the District of Delaware.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the courts of the United States in and for the district of Delaware shall hereafter be held at the city of Wilmington, in the said district, and the offices of the clerks of the circuit and district court for the said district, and the records of said courts shall be kept in the said city of Wilmington.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no process issued or proceedings pending in either of the said courts, shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the place of holding the said courts; but all process, bail bond or recognizances returnable at the next term of either of the said courts, shall be returnable and returned to the term of said courts respectively, next held according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

Approved, June 14, 1856.

[Chapter XLVII.]

AN ACT to revive and continue in force the Provisions of the Act of 1853, in Relation to "Suspended Entries of Public Lands," and the Act of 1856, in Relation to "Suspended Preemption Land Claims."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several provisions of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty three, in relation to "suspended entries of public lands," and the several provisions of the act approved August third, eighteen hundred and fifty six, in relation to "suspended preemption land claims," be and the same are hereby revived and continued in force, and those provisions are hereby declared to be applicable to all cases of suspended entries and locations which have arisen since said acts were passed, or which were omitted to be acted upon under either of said acts, as well as to all cases of a similar kind which may hereafter occur, and shall be regarded as applying to locations under bounty land warrants as well as to ordinary entries or sales, and to all other preemption cases or locations, where the law has been substantially complied with, and the error or informality has arisen from ignorance, accident, or mistake, and is satisfactorily explained, and where the rights of no other claimant or preemptor will be prejudiced or where there is no adverse claim.

Approved, June 26, 1856.

[Chapter XLVIII.]

AN ACT changing the time of holding the District Court of the United States at Wytheville, in the Western District of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now prescribed by law for holding the courts of the United States in the Western District of Virginia, the said courts shall hereafter be held annually at Clarksburg, on the twenty fourth days of March and August; at Wheeling on the sixth days of April and September; at Charleston on the nineteenth days of April and September; at Staunton on the first days of May and October; and at Wythe Court house on the fourth Mondays of May and October; and that all suits, actions, and proceeding of whatever kind now depending in or returnable to said courts respectively shall be taken to be continued or returnable to the terms herein established.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the term of the circuit court of the United States shall be holden annually at Lewisburg, in the said western district of Virginia, commencing, as now, on the first Monday of August.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved, June 26, 1856.

[Chapter L.]

AN ACT to change the times of holding the United States Courts in Tennessee.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the times now fixed by law, the circuit and district courts of the United States for the several districts in Tennessee shall hereafter be held at the following times, to wit: at Jackson on the first Mondays in April and October; at Nashville on the third Mondays in April and October; and at Knoxville on the third Mondays in May and fourth Mondays in November; and all writs, processes, recognizances, and other proceedings, shall be returnable to the said times, and shall be heard and tried accordingly. But this act shall not take effect until the next terms of said courts after the passage of this act in the said divisions shall be held.

Approved, July 3, 1856.

[Chapter LI.]

AN ACT granting to certain Citizens of the State of Missouri the Right to enter certain Lands in the Plattsburg District, in said State.

Whereas the State of Missouri, under the provisions of the eighth section of the act of Congress of the fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty one, selected certain lands in the Plattsburg district, in the said State of Missouri, which lands were thereupon withheld from sale by the United States; and whereas the said State of Missouri permitted entries thereof to be made at the state land office; and whereas, also, the said selections by the State of Missouri where subsequently rejected and not confirmed to the said State; now therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where persons purchased such lands from the said State of Missouri, by entry at the State land office, the title to which lands is still in the United States, such persons so having purchased the same, or their assignees, in case the same shall have been sold and conveyed, shall be permitted to enter the same at the proper land office of the United States, at the price of one dollar and twenty five cents per acre: Provided, That in all cases where entries of such lands have been permitted to be made at the proper United States land office, at one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, by persons who had purchased the same from the State of Missouri, or their assignees, such entries or sales shall be, and the same are hereby, confirmed: Provided, further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as to interfere with the rights of third parties.

Approved, July 3, 1956.

[Chapter LIV.]

AN ACT to remove Obstructions to Navigation in the Mouth of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the opening and keeping open ship channels of sufficient capacity to accommodate the wants of commerce through the Southwest Pass and Pass a l'Outre, leading from the Mississippi River into the Gulf of Mexico, the sum of three hundred and thirty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended under the superintendence of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to apply said moneys to the opening and keeping open of the aforesaid ship channel by contract, and at an early day in the next session of Congress to report the progress of the work, the amount necessary to complete it, and an estimate of the annual cost of keeping said channels open; and any contract made shall be limited to the amount hereby appropriated.

In the Senate of the United States, July 7th, 1856.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass and the a l'Outre," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: ASBURY DICKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, July 8th, 1856.

The House of Representatives having been notified by the Senate that the bill entitled "An act to remove obstructions to navigation in the mouth of the Mississippi River, at the Southwest Pass and the Pass a l'Outre," had been returned by the President with his objections to the Senate, in which it originated, and that the Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, had "Resolved, that the said bill do pass, two thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same." the House of Representatives proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the said bill; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest: WM. CULLOM,
Clerk House of Reps.

A Capital Idea.

In a letter of Mr. Clingman's, of North Carolina, which we publish in another column, he gives expression to a capital idea—to a thought that has often occurred to us, and, we doubt not, to a great many other Democrats, especially at the North. Instead of themselves seceding from the Union, he asks why should not those who created it, who have always faithfully sustained it, whose genious, and patriotism, and statesmanship, and bravery have made this grand fabric of freedom and civilization, what it really is, why, he asks, shall they not hold on to it, and if there is to be a separation of the States anywhere or of any kind, why not turn out of the Union those unworthy to participate in its blessings.

This is undoubtedly the true idea—the thought that should be inculcated on all occasions—that should be uppermost in the minds of all honest men, and true patriots all over, North and South, East and West.—The Union, though only the means to an end—though only an instrumentality for reaching or realizing the greatest good or the grandest results of Democratic truth, is nevertheless, such an unmixed good that the worthless and faithless should not be permitted to participate in its measureless blessings, and therefore those States and those persons, faithless to its requirements—to the plain and unmistakable provisions of the federal Constitution, should be excluded from it, turned out, bag and baggage. Nor is this impracticable or difficult to carry out successfully. For example: should a State refuse to carry out a vital and fundamental principle of the federal compact—to refuse or *neglect* even to restore absconding negroes to the States or to the people where they belong, what is easier than to withdraw the federal functionaries from the defaulting or faithless States, which, together with refusing a seat to their delegation at Washington, turns them completely out of the Union, and leaves them as isolated and disconnected with the federation they have been false to, as the British Provinces on our Northern borders.

But to return to Mr. Clingman's idea.—Who created this government? Who have sustained it and made it the grand and glorious power that it now is? Why, a Virginian is the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and another, and still greater Virginian, made good this Declaration by his sword. Madison, another Virginian, is the author of the Federal Constitution; thus the ideas at the base of our system, independence and the formularies of our governmental system, are all the work of Virginians. In respect to its support, its progress, the development of the national power, we find the same thing. It was a Virginian that acquired Louisiana, that annexed Texas, that conducted the war of 1812—the conquest of Florida—indeed, Virginia and statesmen moulded in the school of Virginia, have done everything, taken every step, presided over every movement, and conducted the nation through every stage of the national growth up to the present time—to the full development and perfection of that magnificent nationality which already rivals ancient Rome, and which, in the not distant future, is doubtless destined to be the unquestioned mistress of the world. In regard to our more domestic affairs—the support and preservation of the true ideas and elementary principles of our system, the action of Virginia has been equally important and benificent.—All the combinations of capital and corruption, the schemes and plots of corrupt men and dangerous speculators, the national banks, internal improvements, &c., have been defeated, and the integrity and simplicity of our system preserved by Virginia and Virginians, by that glorious old commonwealth and the brave and true men educated and indoctrinated in her principles. Indeed, in view of the actual facts of our political history—to talk of a union or to imagine a union without Virginians, is an absurdity, a solecism, the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out of it.

On the contrary, what of Massachusetts? What is her record in this matter?—what has she done towards creating or supporting or defending the federation of which she claims to be a part? Why, in the first place she tried to originate quite a different system—a government of the few, after the model of England, and ever since the defeat of the elder Adams she not only has done nothing whatever to support it, but has actually and beyond doubt been faithless, utterly faithless to it for half a century. She opposed the war of 1812; the Florida war; the Mexican war; indeed, it is a fact which no man will dispute, that the dominant and ruling party in that State has sympathized with the public enemy and opposed their own government, in every war the nation has been engaged in. And it is equally a fact which no one will dispute, that Massachusetts has opposed every acquisition of national territory and done everythiug in its power to embarrass the growth and to limit the power of the federation, everything it could to disgrace and enfeeble, if not to actually overthrow the government and to destroy the Union.

Now, in view of these facts, which, we repeat, no one will venture to dispute, for they are stamped on every page of our history—in view of these things, what a farce, indeed, what a solecism, for Virginia or for a Virginian to talk of—secession—what a contradiction and abuse of terms to speak of disunion or to imagine any possible contingency when Virginia or the South would *withdraw* from the Union.

If we leave States out of view, and contemplate the action of individuals, it seems even more *mal apropos* and absurd for southern men to talk of secession. For example: if we compare the elder Adams and Jefferson, or the younger Adams and Jackson, or coming down to the present, compare Gen. Quitman with old Joshua Giddings, the man who perilled his life on the battle fields of Mexico for the Union, and the vile old traitor who, in his corrupt and debauched affection for Mexicans and niggers, voted against supplies necessary to save the honor of the nation and the lives of his countrymen. Or suppose we contrast Brooks and Sumner, both true types of their respective States—one as full of honor and manliness and true Americanism, as the other is the embodiment of every possible meanness—beyond doubt, the vilest white man or American that ever crawled upon the earth or dishonored his race. Brooks, when his country needed him, was at her service. He served throughout the war, perilled his life, lost a beloved brother and a gallant uncle, all sacrifices on the altar of the Union—the common Union—while the miserable poltroon Sumner went whining about in company with crazy old women and "free" negroes, lamenting over the gallant bearing of his countrymen in the far off fields of Mexico!

Massachusetts has already seceded from the Union; she has not only warred against it for fifty years, but at last casts off every pretence of loyalty to its requiremeuts. Her Senators openly and plainly proclaim their disloyalty; that they will not conform to or obey its most vital provisions; and we seriously ask, what right or claim has she to its benefits—to participate in its blessing, when thus openly and notoriously faithless to its fundamental principles and its essential and vital requirements?

At this moment, Sumner and Wilson have no more moral right to seats in the Senate, to a voice in the National Councils, than they have in the Parliament of England, indeed, not so much, for while continually warring against the true ideas and real interests of the former, they are just as constantly engaged in propagating the doctrines, and upholding the interests of the latter.

There is, in conclusion, but a single drawback or objection to this proposal, to turn Massachusetts, Vermont, and all other States faithless to its requirements, square out of the Union. There is now, and always has been, an honest and patriotic minority in these States, that in the worst times, and amid the widest disaffection, has been faithful to the great ideas and glorious hopes embodied in the Federal Union.

But the time has come when the Greens and Halletts must make an issue with the Sumners and Wilsons; a square, stand up issue with the vile wretches who prefer negroes to white men, the "slaves" of the South to an alliance with their "masters"—and if the people are so deluded and besotted as to preter the latter, to prefer Sumner with his British ideas and negro associates, to the glorious truths of Democracy, and companionship with white men, why, let them go, and honest and true men come out from among them.—*New York Day Book.*

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.—The Know Nothings, having accomplished their object of frightening out of the city all the naturalized voters, had a very quiet time in Louisville. About two thirds of the vote of the city was polled. The citizens of Louisville claim a population over 70,000; their vote on Tuesday was 5,863. The total vote of Cincinnati was 21,618. We do not claim over 200,000 inhabitants and we vote over ten per cent. of our white population. Now, either the population of Louisville is greatly over-estimated, or her vote is reduced by violent causes. Which is the fact? Those who are interested in the prosperity of the city ought to reflect upon these things. It won't do to say everything went off quietly and then exhibit a result like the above.—The peace of the city is due to the fact that naturalized citizens succumbed to the threats and violence of the mob, and left the town to save their lives and property. When Warsaw was laid in ashes and her gallant population had been all murdered or driven away, the intelligence was communicated to the despot who had ordered this terrible vengeance, in that remarkably brief sentence—"Order reigns in Warsaw!" So the Know-Nothing rowdies may announce their *glorious triumph* in Louisville. Peace and order reign there, but they have been obtained at a sacrifice which will tell powerfully against the future of that city—at the sacrifice of the good will, the industry and the many benefits of a large, thrifty, industrial population.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE UNITED STATES SENATE.—The death of Mr. Clayton creates another vacancy in the United States Senate, to be filled by the new Democratic Legislature of Delaware, which, however, does not regularly convene untill June next. In the meantime, the vacancy will probably be filled by Governor Causey, who was elected as a Know Nothing, and will be likely to appoint a man of the same politics. When a Democrat shall have been elected to succeed Mr. Clayton, the United States Senate according to present appearances, will comprise about 38 Democrats, and about 24 Opposition men. Among the latter are several Southern Whigs or Know Nothings. The new Legislatures of Missouri, California, Indiana, and Delaware, will each have two United States Senators to choose.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Fremont in 1860.

Bennett, the Abolitionist, trots out Fremont as the Abolition nag for 1860. Well, make a thorough and steady application of the mustang liniment, washed down with Mariposa soft soap water—let him avow some kind of faith, acknowledge some creed, and continue the promise to Bennett that *when elected* he shall have a house in Fifth avenue, and we are not sure but The Herald would have as good a candidate to run——into the ground as he ever had in his life. Trot him out.—*New York Day Book.*

A REALLY brave man is seldom or never a bully.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

Kenneth Rayner.

This gentleman, once possessed of some popularity in this State, is emphatically laid upon the shelf, politically speaking, for the remainder of his earthly pilgrimage. And it was no enemy that did it. With his own hand the deed was committed, and the future historian, should he chance to mention Kenneth Rayner, can only say he once had a fair political reputation but in a crazy moment laid violent hands on it. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

We have read, with whatever of candor we possess, Mr. Rayner's speech delivered in Philadelphia just before the late election, and we laid it down profoundly sorry that a man who had been honored and trusted by the people could be found in all the South to give utterance to such sentiments as we found embodied in it. He unblushingly advocated a fusion of the Fillmore and Fremont forces, in order to defeat Mr. Buchanan, and declared that if he were a Pennsylvanian he would vote the fusion ticket! His denunciation and abuse of the Democratic party were such as to disgrace only himself. Take the following sentence as a specimen of the whole: Speaking of the Democratic party, he said they "*would join in a negro insurrection any night in the year, if the negroes would agree to give them a good fat office when they should get into power*"!! The man who can utter such a sentiment about his neighbors and fellow citizens has a heart the possession of which we do not envy him.

We have laid this remarkable document aside for future use. When Mr. Rayner presents himself before the people for office again—which his thirst for power is sure to lead him to do—this speech will seal his doom, even were there no other sins laid to his charge.

We learn that Mr. Rayner made a personal assault a few days since upon William W. Holden, Esq., the talented and fearless Editor of the Raleigh Standard, because of his strictures upon Mr. R.'s course. Mr. Rayner will find this but a sorry way to bolster up his sinking fortunes. He is reckoning without his host, if he calculates to silence the Standard or any other true Democratic journal by such means. Such a proceedure on the part of Mr. Rayner illy comports with conscious rectitude, and argues a fear of full and free inquiry.

It is to be hoped, now that the excitement of the canvass is over, that those Southern men who have been led by undue partizan zeal to make concessions to the aggressive god of Northern idolatry, the Anti Slavery sentiment, will calmly review their course, retrace their steps, and return to the duty and allegiance which they owe their section. The common enemy has only been scotched, not killed, and nothing short of the thorough and complete union of the Southern States will enable us to defend our position and maintain our rights.

Terrible Disaster.

Our Northern exchanges are filled with the particulars of a terrible disaster at sea. The ship Le Lyonnais left New York on the first instant, with one hundred and fifty souls on board, and a valuable cargo. On Tuesday night, the 4th, when near Nantucket Shoals, she was run into by a large three masted vessel, which struck her amidships, tearing everything to pieces. The passengers and crew attempted to save themselves by the small boats, hastily constructed rafts, and whatever was in reach. So far as can be ascertained, but thirty nine were saved. The remainder of the one hundred and fifty who were on board found a watery grave.

Hanging.

If it be true, as has been asserted, that the gallows is an emblem of civilization, there is in this State a very evident upward tendency in morals and refinement! At all events—and we say it not in levity—there is a great revival in the hanging business.

At Union Superior Court, three weeks since, Alvin Preslar was convicted of the wilful murder of his wife, and sentenced to be hung on the 29th day of December. He had been convicted at a previous term of the Court, but had appealed to the Supreme Court and obtained a new trial, which resulted as above stated. It is said that the murder was a most brutal affair.

At the Fall Term of Sampson Superior Court, a couple of weeks since, Judge Dick passed sentence on Jacob Johnson, for the murder of Jacob Stewart, committed in Harnett county some two years since. The execution is to take place on Friday the 19th of December.

At Onslow Superior Court, last week, a negro named Abram was convicted of a rape on a young lady, and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th instant, (to-morrow.)

☞ The establishments of Haviland & Risley, druggists, and James McCreary, dry goods merchant, New York, was destroyed by fire on the 9th inst. Loss, $200,000.

☞ The total number of the population of Russia amounts to 68,000,000.

Speakers.

From the Legislative proceedings in another part of this paper, it will be seen that W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, has been chosen Speaker of the Senate, and J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of Cumberland, Speaker of the House of Commons. If what we have heard of Mr. Shepherd be true, as we have no doubt it is, no better selection could have been made. Of Mr. Avery, however, a long and intimate personal acquaintance enables us to express a more enlightened opinion as to his qualifications for the highly responsible and honorable position assigned him in the Senate. In distinguished ability, dignity of character, courtesy,—in a word, in all that constitutes the polished gentleman and the faithful and impartial public servant, W. W. Avery has no superior in North Carolina, or elsewhere. His election as Speaker reflects credit upon the body over which he presides, and will be hailed with peculiar satisfaction by the people of the West, by whom he is best known.

Committees of the House.

The following Committees of the House of Commons, were announced by the Speaker on the 19th inst:

ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Messrs. Waugh, Patterson, G. Leitch, Crump, Tomlinson, Outerbridge, Sutherland, Eborn, Wilson, Jarvis, Speer, Mathews, Clarke and Martin.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Yancey, Cox of Perquimans, O. P White, Withers, T. B. Lyon, Hall, C. N. White, Blanton, Pickett, Williamson and Moore.

ON PROPOSITIONS AND GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Hargrove, Martin, Whitson, Rumley, Benbury, Cansler, J. F. Lyon, Richardson, Stewart, Gentry and Pearson.

ON EDUCATION.

Messrs. Scales, A. M. Lawis, McIntosh, Ogburn, Love, Dancy, Blow, Elliott, Little, Ferrebee and Holmes.

ON INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Messrs. Erwin, Foster, Meares, Montgomery, Waddell, Davidson, H. C. Jones, Jeffreys, Bethea, Glass and Mann.

ON CLAIMS.

Messrs. Humphrey, Johnson, Mosely, Hackney, Strayhorn, Houck, Reeves, Stiles, Rankin, Eller and Jennett.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Morrison, Dills, Gaither, Rushing, Bynum, Mabry, Harrell, Ward, Parker, G. N. Lewis and Siler.

☞ The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, the home organ of Millard Fillmore, is apprehensive that the interests of the country may demand a union of the Black Republicans and the Americans against the Democratic party for the future. That union existed at the late election, to a great extent, and yet the result proved that the people were capable of taking care of themselves, against both factions.

Gov. Geary in Danger.

The Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes—"Gov. Geary, who was expected in from his southern tour four days ago, has not yet been heard from.—Some apprehensions are felt concerning his safety, as reports are afloat that he has received some violence from the hands of an infuriated mob near Sugar Creek, where their large encampment was, the object of which tour was to disperse and expel them from within the limits of the territory."

☞ Hon. John Henry Eaton, formerly United States Senator from Tennessee, and afterwards Secretary of War under General Jackson, and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain, died at his residence in Washington last week.

☞ Three votes were polled for Fremont in Craven county, N. C. We have heard of no other votes for the Pathfinder.

JACKSON COUNTY, ALABAMA.—This glorious old Democratic county voted upward of twenty three hundred in the recent election. Fillmore received sixty five! Buchanan all the rest.

—At the commencement of the present year, there were in the United States about 22,000 miles of railroad, employing about 5,000 locomotives. It is estimated that these locomotives consume between four and five million cords of wood annually, the product of at least one hundred thousand acres of woodland.

CURIOUS FACT.—It appears by the Census Compendium that as many slaves in the South have been emancipated by individual benevolence, as have been freed by the action of all the Northern States combined, since the revolution. When slavery was abolished in the North a great many of the slaves were taken South, and sold before the periods designated by the several acts for the law to go into operation; but the whole number to whom liberty was given was about fifty thonsand.

QUEEN VICTORIA.—A late London letter to a French paper says: "It is currently reported among the court circle that our most gracious Queen is far advanced in a condition which promises, God aiding, to augment the royal family of England, somewhere about the month of February."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, an English minister, only twenty-one years of age, is now the clerical star of London. He talks very plainly to the sinners, and recently assured them that "there is dust enough on your Bibles to write damnation with your fingers."

From the State Capitol.

Our Raleigh Correspondence.

RALEIGH, Friday Nov. 21, '56.

Editor of Asheville News:

The General Assembly is now fully organised, and has commenced work. But few bills, however, have yet been introduced.—The exciting topic before the Body is internal improvement. As, under the "general system" in progress, almost every body wants something,—it is presumed that almost every body will be, perforce, more or less liberal. You will have observed that Mr. Thomas, of Jackson, is Chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee in the Senate, and Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, in the Commons. The great struggle of Western men will be, rail road extension beyond the mountains. The plan which seems most in favor is, to extend both the N. C. Central, and the Wilmington and Rutherford roads, through the mountains to Tennessee, with such State aid as will insure a prompt crossing of the Blue Ridge. This will harmonise Western interests, and secure the co-operation of the members from the counties along both lines of road. *Together*, they constitute a very powerful influence, and can obtain all they can reasonably claim; divided, they could effect nothing.—Both lines are not too much—not enough. North Carolina is a great State, containing the resources and the *destiny* of a mighty commonwealth, and more than these two roads are needed to supply our wants and our growth. The fact that the Central road is now already paying the interest on its cost, thus liberating the State from the burden of its three millions subscription, with similar results on other improvements; together with the reduced estimates of crossing the Blue Ridge, according to the late accurate surveys, places both these enterprises plainly within our power.

In connection with this plan, it is proposed to extend the Wilmington and Rutherford road through the Butte Mountain Gap, thus supplying the French Broad Valley with a rail road, *built by State aid*. The question with the people there now becomes, whether they wish to *secure* a rail road for their country, though leading to a North Carolina market, or to take the *chances* of a South Carolina connection. On that question, their representatives should have as full an expression of public opinion as possible. Failing this project, of course the next imperative demand should be an unrestricted French Broad charter.

On Tuesday, Mr. Boyd introduced the Free Suffrage bill in the Senate, which was referred to the select committee raised for the reference of all constitutional reform, consisting of Messrs. Hill, Coleman and Gorrell.

I have in this given you mostly "speculation;"—in a few days I shall probably be able to inform you more of acts.

Editorial News Items.

GEORGIA. Buchanan's majority in this State is 14,065.

In Tennessee the Democratic majority will be about 8000.

—The next annual session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina will meet in Fayetteville, commencing on the night of the 2d of December.

—The Raleigh Register printing office is offered for sale by Daniel G. Fowle, Trustee. It is advertised to be sold on the 5th day of December.

—The Journal of Commerce says that the Democrats in Maine were defeated by a combination between the Know Nothings and Black Republicans.

—On the 13th instant the Columbia passenger train of the South Carolina Railroad, nine miles below Branchville, was thrown from the track, and several passengers received injuries.

—Senator Douglas, of Illinois, is to lead to the altar this week, Miss Coutts, of Virginia.

—On the 13th ult. Col. Hiram Pearson, of California, now on a visit to the city of Rome, took a freak into his head to seat himself in the State chair of the Pope. He was fined one thousand piasters for his presumption.

—Steps are being taken to organize a new Territory in the Gadsden Purchase. Can't the abolitionists get up another howl for freedom?

—The members of the Rhode Island Legislature get one dollar per day. A proposition to increase their pay was voted down on the 4th instant by the people. What a penurious set!

—The total number of hogs in Ohio over six months old, on the first day of April last, was one million seven hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and seventy two, against two millions forty four thousand the previous year.

—In Prussia, males are not permitted to marry under 25, nor females under 24 years.

—The editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch lost his beard—a crop of five years' growth—upon the recent election. His next step will be to bet "all the hair off his head."

—By the latest advices from New York, we learn that Land Warrants have declined about two cents per acre. They are quoted at 87 to 92 cents per acre.

State Legislature.

The General Assembly convened in the city of Raleigh, on Monday the 17th instant, in pursuance of law. From the Raleigh Standard we condense the following statement of the first day's proceedings:

SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 17, 1856.

The Senators elect to the Legislature of North Carolina assembled in the Senate Chamber, in this city, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The former Clerk, the Hon. John Hill, called the house to order, and the oath of office was administered to the Senators by Wm. Thompson, Esq., of Raleigh.

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, nominated for Speaker W. W. Avery Esq., of Burke, who was duly elected, and conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Hill and Christain. Mr. Avery, on taking the Chair said:

Senators:

I appreciate fully the distinguished honor conferred by this summons to preside over your deliberations. I am not wholly unused to the ordinary forms of parliamentary proceedings; but the duties of my present position are, in some respects, novel to me, and I may be constrained, in their performance, to ask much indulgence at your hands.

Obedience is never freely given to any law or ordinance, attempted to be enforced by constituted authority, without the willing and efficient co-operation of, at least, the *major* portion of the persons to be governed thereby. I invoke, therefore, at the outset, your active aid and assistance in the enforcement of the rules which you may adopt for your own government. I make this invocation with an abiding confidence, inspired by the past history of this Senate, that you will readily and cheerfully respond to my appeal, as well from an imperative sense of personal duty as from the higher obligation of patriotism. No scenes of actual violence have disgraced the proceedings of the Senate of North Carolina within my day; and I find no recorded evidence—gather no floating tradition, of any serious disorder having heretofore, at any time, characterized the deliberations of this branch of our Legislative Assembly.

Amid the fiercest political struggles—amid the most angry collisions in debate, between Senators in this chamber, our predecessors ever held in vivid remembrance, the dignity of their position, as Senators, and the proprieties due to each other respectively, as *gentlemen*. Your rules for the preservation of order and observance of decorum, are intended, not merely to protect your own dignity and secure personally the respect of other men, but likewise for the higher and more noble purpose of being used as a means of insureing a speedy consummation of the grand ends which, under our constitution, we have met together to accomplish. The destiny of a great commonwealth is, in part, confided to your keeping. The physical, moral, and intellectual condition of an intelligent people are to be seriously affected, for weal or for woe, by your proceeding, as conducted under the forms which I shall direct you to observe. These forms, prescribed by yourselves, as rules of conduct on this floor, will be adopted with the solemnities befitting their importance.—And with solemnities not more imposing, you will unite with the co-ordinate branch of our legislative department, in the passage of grave enactments, vitally affecting your respective constituencies. If you, as Representatives, disregard and wilfully violate the one, can you ask the constituent to observe and submit to the other? I will endeavor to perform, with impartiality and fairness, the responsible duties imposed upon me; and if each of you act well your parts in the grand drama of legislation opened before us, I feel assured that our joint efforts in their behalf, with the favor of divine Providence, will redound to the honor and welfare of that State whose material interests we are all alike anxious to promote.

Mr. Boyd, of Rockingham, nominated for Principal Clerk, the former, Hon. John Hill. Mr. Christian moved to amend the resolution by appointing Mr. Hill by acclamation; which amendment was accepted, and Mr. Hill was declared, unanimously, Principal Clerk.

Mr. Brogden, of Wayne, moved that Quentin Busbee, Esq., former Reading Clerk, be declared unanimously elected to that office—which was agreed to.

Mr. J. B. Jones, of Currituck, nominated James Page, of Randolph, for Principal Door Keeper, which was unanimously concurred in.

Mr. Cunningham, of Person moved that C. C. Talley, of Chatham, be appointed Assistant Door-Keeper, which was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, a message was sent to the House of Commons, informing that body of the organization of the Senate, and their readiness to proceed to public business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At 12 o'clock the House was called to order by Mr. G. Howard, Assistant Clerk to the last Legislature. The Counties being called alphabetically, one hundred and two members answered.

The oaths of office were administered by C. B. Root, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Wake county.

The members present being sworn in, on motion of Mr. Settle, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Mr. Settle nominated J. G. Shepherd, Esq., of Cumberland.

Mr. D. D. Ferebee, of Camden, nominated Gen. J. M. Leach, of Davidson.

The House voted as follows: For J. G. Shepherd, 71; for J. M. Leach, 29. Mr. Shepherd voted for Mr. Settle; Mr. Leach voted Mr. Stubbs.

The Clerk announced Mr. Shepherd as elected; and he was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Settle and Ferebee; whence he returned his acknowledgments for the honor conferred, in a handsome address.

Mr. Humphrey, of Onslow, nominated Edward Cantwell, of Wake, as Principal Clerk of the House of Commons.

Mr. H. B. Elliott, of Randolph, nominated Mr. Bagly, of Pasquotank.

The vote was: For Cantwell 73; for Bagly 29.

Dr. W. J. Blow, of Pitt, nominated G. Howard, of Wilson, for Assistant Clerk.

Mr. J. W. Crump nominated Mr. W. H. Harrison, of Wake.

For Howard 73, for Harrison 29.

Mr. Jenkins, of Warren, nominated W. Webster, of Chatham, as Principal Door Keeper.

Mr. Scott, of Guilford, nominated J. H. Hill, of Randolph.

For Webster 79, for Hill 21.

Mr. Cansler, of Lincoln, nominated W. W. Wright, of Cleaveland, as Assistant Door Keeper.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, nominated W. R. Lovill, of Surry.

For Wright 64, for Lovill 35.

Mr. J. F. Hill, of Stokes, moved that a message be sent to the Senate, announcing that the House was duly organized and ready to proceed with the despatch of public business.

A Comparison.

The Fremonters have much to say about the large majorities of their candidates in a few of the States, particularly Massachusetts, New York, Maine and Vermont; but suppose we take a look at the whole field. We shall then find that Fremont is further behind in the popular than in the electoral vote. For it must be remembered that in fifteen States of the Union he has no votes at all, or so few that they are not worth naming. Therefore the whole Buchanan vote of those fifteen States is a majority against Fremont. We are inclined to think that the votes of the three candidates in the nation at large, (counting South Carolina at 30,000 for Buchanan and none for either of the other candidates) will be in the neighborhood of what follows, viz:

Buchanan	1,650,000
Fremont	1,250,000
Fillmore	750,000
Total votes	3,750,000

Being a gain on the Presidential vote of 1852, of about 700,000. An approximation to the majorities, in the different States, as between Buchanan and Fremont, is here subjoined:

States.	*Buchanan.*	*Fremont.*
Maine,		30,000
New Hampshire,		5,000
Vermont,		25,000
Massachusetts,		69,000
Rhode Island,		4,800
Connecticut,		7,600
New York,		73,000
New Jersey,	17,000	
Pennsylvania,	30,000	
Delaware,	9,000	
Maryland,	40,000	
Virginia,	90,000	
North Carolina,	60,000	
South Carolina,	30,000	
Georgia,	55,000	
Alabama,	50,000	
Florida,	7,000	
Mississippi,	35,000	
Louisiana,	25,000	
Texas,	30,000	
Arkansas,	30,000	
Tennessee,	75,000	
Kentucky,	75,000	
Missouri,	50,000	
Iowa,	Doubtful.	
Wisconsin,		5,000
Illinois,	10,000	
Indiana,	10,000	
Ohio,		15,000
Michigan,		20,000
California, estim'd,	5,000	
	733,000	
	264,400	
	469,600	

Buchanan over Fremont in the nation at large; or say, in round numbers, *half a million.*

The joint vote of Buchanan and Fillmore—that is to say, the conservative vote of the country—is about 2,500,000, against 1,250,000 for Fremont; or in the proportion of two to one. This is an encouraging fact, and shows that the nation is not yet wholly given up to sectionalism and suicide.

Dr. B. H. Perkins, of Cuthbert, and Brother of Judge Perkins, committed suicide at Americus, the other day, by cutting the artery of one of his wrists. The deceased visited town with a large amount of money to pay a debt in Bank—was inveigled into a drinking and gambling "hell"—lost his money and destroyed himself! The citizens held an "indignation meeting," and appointed a vigilance committee to rid the community of gambling establishments!! Is there no other means by which they can be rooted out?

Athens (Ga.) Watchman.

A cotemporary, describing a dance at a village in the neighborhood, said: "The gorgeous strings of glass beads glistened on the heaving bosoms of the village belles like polished rubies on the delicate surface of warm apple dumplings."

—A post office has been established at Elkin, Surry county.

Disastrous Effects of Fright.

We find the following particulars of the fatal accident at the Music Hall, Surrey Gardens, while the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was preaching, in the London Morning Post and other papers:

Before the service commenced, the enthusiasm within, and even without, the building was intense. After the preacher had proceeded for some minutes, on a sudden the hysterical scream and subsequent fainting of a female in the gallery to the left of Mr. Spurgeon, and at the further end of the building, occasioned a commotion. Presently the people at the doors cried, "Fire!"—(there really had been a strong smell of fire a few minutes previously)—others called out, "The building! the building is falling!" and then—from above in the galleries, in the hall, and from all sides—rose a volley of screams and shrieks, which were followed by a terrific rush to the doors.

The preacher paused in terror. Viewed from the orchestra, the body of the hall presented a scene of dire confusion and agonized excitement. Fortunately, from the floor being encumbered by seats, a moment's obstruction was given to the rush. That moment saved the lives of many who would have been overwhelmed in the tremendous onset towards the door, and gave time for more tranquil observation. The preacher, recovering himself, implored silence, assured the people of safety, and while the shrieks and screams still resounded, and terrible groans were beginning to be heard, set up a hymn, which, at first loudly chanted from the orchestra, soon spread itself over the troubled congregation in the body of the hall, who now seeing the roof still above them, and the galleries still crowded with listeners, terror-stricken, yet eagerly hanging upon the preacher's words, thus encouraged, joined in the hymn.

Not so in the galleries. There a rush was made to the circular staircase on the right side, facing the entrance. Down this a stream of frightened men, women and children poured, rushing on in terror, and impelled from behind by crowds in still greater alarm. Turning upon the stairs of the second gallery, a slight curve is made by the balustrades. There, unfortunately, from the overwhelming pressure, the mahogany hand-rail broke, and the balustrade gave way one after the other for about three yards. Urged by the crowd above, those below fell over the sides, down the well staircase, to the stone floor beneath. The first who tumbled over was a well dressed woman, who struck upon her head and died without a groan; the second, another respectably dressed female, who fell screaming in an agony, with a child clasped in her arms; then came another woman, then two men, and others followed. Meantime, the crowd from the end of the hall below were rushing round the passage, forcing their way outwards over the dead and dying. The groans and screams were such as might be fancied of Pandemonium.

Those who rushed first from the hall made their way in panic from the garden gates, which they found closed. These making the story known to the people outside, the gates were at once borne down with a rush, and a new element added to the terror and confusion. Fresh crowds poured into the *hall*.—As they tramped hurriedly up the grand walk the noise they made gave occasion to a new panic, which Mr. Spurgeon vainly attempted to tranquilise by another hymn. At last, on the remonstrance of the inspector in attendance, that "he was hindered in removing the dead by the crowding of the people," a gentleman took upon himself to explain the exact position of affairs to Mr. Spurgeon, who immediately "dismissed his congregation."

The next point was to get out Mr. Spurgeon. He was found stretched upon the ground in a state of great mental prostration, and, finally, by the assistance of one of the firemen of the gardens, was conveyed to a cab having been procured, and departed in safety for his residence.

The number of deaths reported is six, with twenty or more seriously bruised; but we find no distinct, authentic statement of the actual numbers. A private letter from one of the audience, published in the papers, makes no mention of any one being killed.

A GOOD STORY.—There was a certain fellow in a certain neighborhood in Arkansas, who was strongly suspected of sheep stealing. There were a good many cases of the mysterious disappearance of choice mutton from the flocks of the planters, which were traced to his door; but, being a very wily and ingenious chap, he generally succeeded in proving an *alibi*, or some other defence, which reduced the charge to a mere suspicion. At last, however, a planter who was riding through the woods preceived the suspected sheep thief steal from the woods, and, after *looking* around to see that no one was near, walk up to a flock of sheep and deliberately knock over the largest and fattest. At this moment the planter rode up; and confronting the thief, exclaimed:

"Now, sir, I have got you! You can't get off; you are caught in the act."

"What act," indignantly inquired the thief.

"Sheep stealing," was the confident response.

'Sir' you had better mind how you charge a respectable American citizen with such a crime as sheep stealing," replied the gentleman with the penchant for mutton.

"Now, will you deny that I saw you kill that sheep," asked the planter.

"No, sir," was the prompt answer; "I did kill him, and I'll do it again. I'll kill anybody's sheep that bites me as I am going peaceably along the road."

A PRETTY WOMAN.—The subjoined waif we have discovered in an exchange:

A pretty woman is one of the "institutions" of the country: an angel in dry goods and glory.—She makes sunshine, blue sky, Fourth of July and happiness wherever she goes. Her path is one of delicious roses, perfumes and beauty. She is a sweet poem, written in rare curls and choice calico, and good principles. Men stand up before her as so many admiration points, to melt into cream and then butter. Her words float round the ear like music, birds of Paradise or the chimes of Sabbath bells. Without her, society would lose its truest attraction, the church its firmest reliance, and young men very best of comforts and company. Her influence and generosity restrain the vicious, strengthen the weak, raise the lowly, flannel-shirt the heathen, and strengthen the faint-hearted. Wherever you find the virtuous woman, you also find pleasant fireside boquets, clean clothes, order, good living, gentle heart music, light and model "institutions" generally. She is the flower of humanity, a very Venus in dimity, and her inspiration is the breath of Heaven.

[Correspondence of the Keokuk Times.]

Nebraska.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PAWNEES—CORN HUSKING—LYNCH LAW.

OMARA, (N. T.) Oct. 26, 1856.—Our quiet little town was thrown into a fever of excitement one day last week by an express rider from the village of Fremont, some thirty or forty miles west of us, on the Elkhorn river, who brought the intelligence that the Pawnee Indians had crossed the Platte river in considerable numbers, and had ordered the settlers in that vicinity to leave within three days, threatening, if they remained, to burn their houses, take their cattle, and drive them from the Territory.

The Pawnees are encamped near the mouth of the Elkhorn and south of the Platte, having about seven hundred warriors, and their village strongly fortified. They claim that the country lying north of the Platte, and between the Elkhorn and Long's Fork, belongs to them, although the Government purchased it of the Omahas. When the news of the threatened outrages reached here, a military expedition to attack them in their village and drive them from the country or exterminate them was first proposed; but finally more moderate counsel prevailed, and a delegation of our principal citizens, at the suggestion of Gov. Izard, was started to the Indian village to have a "talk" with them and procure promises of peace. They were formally and kindly received, the pipe of peace was passed around in silence, after which the principal chief, "Big Knife," signified his readiness to hear what his "white brethren" had to communicate. General Thayer, on the part of the delegation, explained, through an interpreter, the object of their visit, to which "Big Knife" made the following reply:

"My white brothers complain that the Pawnees have stolen their cattle and their horses, and threatened to burn their houses and drive out their women and children.—The Pawnees are too brave to do these things. They do not want the cattle of their white brothers. Their houses are filled with meat and corn, and when these are gone they can get more from their own fields and in their own hunting grounds. Their squaws and their children have plenty to eat, and their braves are no thieves, that they should steal from their white brothers.

"Our white brothers have judged us wrongfully. The Pawnees have cause to complain of the treatment they have received from their great Father at Washington. He promised to send traders among us to sell us sugar and coffee, and blankets, and tobacco, and blacksmiths to mend our hoes and our ploughs, but he has not done it. He promised to give us presents, as he had given the Omahas and the Ottoes, but the Pawnees have waited in vain for him to do so. He bought the lands north of the Platte of the Omahas, but the Omahas had no right to sell them. They are the lands of the Pawnees; but we will not disturb our white brothers who have settled on them. We promised our great Father, when we saw him at Washington five years ago, that we would not steal the cattle of our white brothers, nor drive away their women and children. We have kept our promise; the great Father has forgotten his. Our white brothers may go to their homes and tell their friends that they can plough their fields and raise their corn in peace; the Pawnees will not disturb them. I have done."

During the delivery of this speech the most profound silence was observed in the council-house, and after it was finished "Big Knife," drawing his blanket around him, took his seat. The Buffalo meat was then passed around and the conference broke up. The Pawnees are the most warlike of all the tribes in the Territory, although not so bloodthirsty and treacherous as the Chevennes, who murder and plunder all the whites who come within their reach.

Quite a novelty occurred last night at Gov. Cuming's, in the shape of a corn-husking.—It is probably the first ever gotten up in the Territory, and attracted a large number of huskers, among whom I noticed Chief Justice Ferguson, the members of the bar generally, the Territorial officers, the leading Merchants, &c. They all gathered around the huge corn pile, and tossed out the yellow ears in showers, while the merry song and frequent jest went round. It was a novel and a right jolly company, and brought back forcibly the memory of the olden times.

P. S.—Since writing the above, our town has been the scene of the first exhibition of lynch law. Two horse thieves, caught stealing horses and running them off to the Pawnee village, were brought into town, and the question was submitted to the citizens what should be done with them. There is no jail in the Territory, and no way provided to punish criminals after they are convicted; so a jury of six men was selected from the bystanders, who, after having heard the testimony, decided that they should have one side of their head shaved and receive forty-nine lashes each. This punishment was then inflicted upon them on the public square, and in the presence of a large crowd of spectators.

NEW STYLE OF RACES.—The Mobile Register of Friday last says:

On Tuesday last there was quite a gay spirit on the Bascombe Course in a sweepstake of three entries—two miles out—the novel subscription being a bale of hay each. The contending nags were no particular race horses, yet they made the distance in very fair time; and as fun was the order of the day, there was any amount of laugh and joke expended on the occasion.

Another race of the same sort, only for an increased quantity of ten bales of hay, was to have taken place yesterday, but fell through. The stackeholder found his largest pockets utterly incapable of receiving the deposits.

Another race of a novel character is on the *tapis*, and will take place in the week of the regular races. Two friends bought each a horse on description only, and they have agreed to run them a trial race to determine which of the owners shall pay for the two nags. Mobile is quite as great a place as Boston for such odd notions.

A difficulty, which threatens to be a serious one, has occurred between the students and faculty of Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and about eighty of the students have left. The difficulty arose out of certain college regulations forbidding the students to express dissatisfaction with the management of the institution in the proceedings of their literary societies.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 17.

The organization of the incoming administration is the topic of general speculation now, and the *quid nuncs* are manufacturing Cabinets for the President elect sufficiently rapid to make the old gentleman's head swim—for surely he does not get through reading one batch, before a dozen others are thrust upon him as the very ones who will be called around him as his constitutional and confidential advisers. Some of these Yankee guesses, however, will prove to be true. No doubt several of the new cabinet have been named. Senators Slidell and Toucey, both of whom are now here, will be tendered Cabinet appointments. Mr. Toucey, it will be remembered, was Attorney General under a former administration, and the condition of affairs may force him again into the responsible and honorable position. This will depend in some measure upon the position to be assigned to Hon. Howell Cobb, of Ga., who will also be taken into the Cabinet. Mr. Cobb will be satisfied with the Treasury Department, but his friends will insist and contend for the premiership. The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylvania, who was lately defeated for the United States Senate, has been for many years the warm personal, political and confidential friend of Mr. Buchanan, and it is not surprising that the latter should desire to have some one near him all the time, to whom he could unbosom himself without reserve; and surely no man north of Mason and Dixon's line could be selected truer to the South and the whole Union than Mr. Jones. The Interior department, I doubt not, will be tendered to Hon. Jesse Bright, of Indiana—through whose noble and patriotic exertions mainly, that State wheeled into the Democratic ranks by a majority which astonished all parties. I think it extremely doubtful if Mr. B. will accept, as he is certain of a re-election to the Senate. So much for the new Cabinet.

Various rumors have been put afloat that Mr. Buchanan had declared himself opposed to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State. I am authorized to say that Mr. Buchanan has made no such declaration, nor any declaration on the subject. In all replies to interrogatories propounded he has contented himself with pointing to his letter of acceptance. This fact I state upon the best authority, and you may rely upon it as precisely so.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

It appears by the returns received at the General Land Office that the number of bounty land warrants located under the act of the 3d of March, 1855, is 73,564, covering more than eight and a half millions of acres, leaving on the 1st of October about 99,000 acres under the same law unlocated.

The Territory Department will shortly issue a volume embracing the Revenue laws, with additional instructions and explanations with regard to the whole subject.

The Land and Indian Bureaus have sent out joint instructions to Kansas to guard against the combinations of speculators for the purchase of the Delaware reserved lands. The sales are to be stopped should such association appear.

Before and after the Election.

Before the election, the Nnow Nothings boasted of the popularity of Mr. Fillmore.—Rayner in his letter to Philadelphia, written just upon the eve of the Presidential election, *bragged high* on the strength of his candidate, while he represented Mr. Buchanan as very unpopular, being not able to excite "any enthusiasm" in his favor "amongst the masses." Now that the result has established the popularity of the Democratic candidate, and the weakness of Mr. Fillmore, the Know Nothing press have changed their notes. With that contempt for the people and that want of confidence in their capacity for self government which have ever characterized the federal party of this country, the Know Nothing papers now account for the defeat of their candidate upon the avowed ground that his qualifications and merits are too exalted to be appreciated by the ignorant and corrupt people of the United States! The people are incapable according to the Know Nothings, of judging of a character so exalted for intellect and patriotism as Millard Fillmore!—Some of the papers go so far as to affirm that "a pure and honest man can never again be elevated to the Presidency of this corrupt nation!" The people, they tell us, have no use for an upright man! This is indeed, complimentary to the honest people of this country. Mr. Fillmore will have to go back to Europe to find persons who are capable of appreciating his sublime virtues and towering genius. The people of this country are entirely too ignorant and corrupt for him! Can insolence and arrogance go further than this? In our opinion, it out herods Herod or any other monarch that has lived since his day, and we call upon the honest and enlightened people of this country to treasure it up in their minds. *Let them stick a pin here*, and let it remain until the next election shall take place. Mark the contrast in the doctrine of our opponents *before* and *after* an election!—*Warrenton News.*

"TEETHING" AGAIN.—There is an old slave colored woman, familiarly known as Aunt Betsy, in this city, who is now one hundred and one years of age, and has a new set of teeth just beginning to peep out from her gums.—She resides on Mark's alley, which runs from Old street back to South Side Railroad, a few steps above Grace Church.—*Petersburg Express.*

"I love the silent watches of the night," as the nocturnal thief said when he was robbing the jeweller's shop.

FREMONT'S TOE NAILS.—The Republicans not finding in their Presidential candidate anything remarkable mentally, are endeavoring to show that he is a very wonderful man, physically. In the biography of him published in the New York Tribune is the following:

'On one occasion he had a leg and foot frozen. The toe nails came off, but a thing unusual, it is said, in such cases, they all came out again.'

The Detroit Free Press suggests that Fremonts followers hereafter designate him as the *Great Re Toe Nailed.*

What will the South Do?

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian has the following pungent reference to the part that some Southern politicians have taken in the recent Abolition movements at the North:

"WHAT WILL THE SOUTH DO?—Our Southern friends in Virginia and North Carolina are aware that John Minor Botts and Kenneth Rayner electioneered, to the utmost extent of their influence, in favor of the Fremont Fusion Ticket in Pennsylvania, knowing that the only candidate to be benefitted by the infamous bargain was the sectional candidate of the Abolitionists. We have some little curiosity to ascertain what the South will do with her own Abolitionists?"

We repeat the questions: What will the South do? What will Virginia—what will North Carolina—do with these men, who have been honored and trusted by their States, and, with talents that might be valuable to the public service, have turned their force against the South, and have exhausted it in giving aid and comfort to her enemies?—What will the South do with that small, but active and restless body of men, within her own limits, who, in the spirit of self-seeking, and with an inordinate love of public nottoriety, are perpetually opposing themselves to every movement toward Southern union; and are perpetually crying out "treason! treason!!" as the minions of King George shouted at Patrick Henry in the Virginia House of Burgesses, whenever honest voices and honest hearts are roused in defence of the safety and constitutional rights of their country. Who are the real traitors? Those who are indignant at suffering wrong; or those who insist that wrong is right, and attempt to delude us with sophistries that do not even deceive themselves?

We lay no great stress upon the conduct of Messrs. Botts and Rayner. They have, both of them, much talent, but it has been perverted throughout their political career, to the single purpose of selfish advancement. They are what is called in North Carolina, "peart men;" quick of apprehension of things immediately before them, bright in discussion, indefatigable in ambition, and unscrupulous as to the means of gratifying it. But both of them, in the game of over-reaching, have ended by over-reaching themselves.—They have been found out, and we believe have been pretty effectually disposed of by the people of Virginia and North Carolina.

But they represent a class, small, but active and mischievous, throughout the Southern States; a class, whose whole force is employed, under the pretext of love for the Union, in deriding, belittling and distracting every effort of the Southern people to make a united, consistent, and therefore irresistable effort to defend their rights, their institutions, and their permanent safety. They live and have their being by sowing the seed of discord and distrust. Just to the extent that the people believe them, they doubt themselves. Their office is to make every man believe that his neighbor will, in the moment of peril, betray him. That our power is inadequate to self protection. That we must cling to the very feet of hostile people, and kiss the latchets of the shoes that are ready to spurn us, in order to our self-protection. In short, these men teach us the perpetual lesson that, in order to be safe, we must be base. We repeat the question, "What will the South do with them?"—*Charleston Mercury.*

A THIN DRESS.—An exchange paper, under the head of "Good Advice," advises young men to "wrap themselves up in their virtue." A cotemporary well says, "Many of them would freeze to death if they had no warmer."

Terrible Tornado.—We learn from the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript that on Friday afternoon, the 24th ultimo, a most destructive tornado passed over the northern part of Schuyler county, Ill., and in its course completely prostrated the flourishing village of Littleton. The place contained over a hundred houses, besides barns and outhouses, all of which were destroyed, or so much damaged as to be useless. Among other buildings were two churches, one a wood and the other a brick edifice. Some idea of the force of the gale may be obtained from the fact that of the walls of the brick church no part was left standing which exceeded four feet in height. Strange as it may seem, but four persons were seriously hurt and no one killed. The man who was most seriously hurt was in a fair way to recover when last heard from.

A Southern editor has purchased a race horse, at a cost of $2 000, for the purpose of catching his runaway subscribers.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.—Among the peculiar institutions of New York, is the "Southern Aid Society," for promoting the spread of the gospel among the benighted heathen of the Southern States.

The betting on Kentucky has been very heavy. We know many instances of bets of extraordinary magnitude having been made on the result of the late election. Lands, negroes, cash—everything that is property in Kentucky—has been staked throughout the State. Hundreds of men are doubtless entirely ruined and thousands sorely impoverished.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

POCKET BOOK
LOST.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday the 21st instant, on the stage road between Cane Creek and Hendersonville, a small sized Port Monnie, with steel clasp, containing Four Hundred Dollars on the Commercial Bank of South Carolina, (40 ten dollar bills,) one five dollar bill on the Bank of Newberry, a one dollar bill North Carolina money, and perhaps a little silver change and some Post Office stamps. The other contents of the Book, if any, not recollected.

Any person finding said Pocket Book, and leaving it at the Asheville News Office, will be liberally rewarded.

D. PRINCE,
Unionville, S. C.

Nov. 27, '56.

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

Why will ye suffer, when the subscriber has one of Wheeler & Wilson's beautiful Sewing Machines in constant operation?

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than let his Machine be idle, and the people suffer, he will take pay down. You who want to look neat on less money than ever before, would do well to call where all modern improvements and advantages can be found.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, Nov. 27, 1856.—tf

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
RALEIGH, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income o said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Polk, Harnet and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board respectfully call the attention of the Justices of the several Counties, from the shares of which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, *Pres. Ex Officio of the Literary Board.*

PULASKI COWPER, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	Fed Pop	Sp'g. Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Ded't for Deaf & Dumb.		Balance.
Alamance,	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	P. L. Ray,		$ 994 92
Alexander,	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	W. Keen,	$225 00	1,215 72
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	B. J. Whitsett,		
Ashe,	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	W. Covington,	75 00	1,330 92
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48			
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52	D. Latham,	75 00	887 88
Bladen,	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76			
Brunswick,	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24	David Watson,	75 00	
Buncombe,	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12			
Burke,	6,919	830 38	830 28	1,660 56	M. Fisher,		
Cabarrus,	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	L. Fisher,	225 00	
Caldwell,	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64	C. Fisher,		815 88
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76			
Carteret,	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	T. Berry,	75 00	545 88
Caswell,	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64	Sarah Bushell,	75 00	669 96
Catawba,	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
Chatham,	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
Cherokee,	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48			
Cleaveland,	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
Columbus,	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92			
Craven,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,958 96			
C'mberla'd,	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	L. Crow,	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck,	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	J. Holden,		
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52			
Davie,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52			
Duplin,	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	P. Shelton,	150 00	1,502 40
Edgeco'be,	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	M. Perry,		
Forsythe,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48	Caroline Pratt,	75 00	1,200 74
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40			
Gaston,	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	John Massey,	150 00	717 36
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	Robt. Wyles,		
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72			
Green,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	Wm. Berry,	150 00	2,067 60
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	Emily Hyatt,		
Halifax,	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt,	75 00	1,485 84
Harnett,							
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68			
Henderson,	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,651 92			
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44			
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	Jane O'Neal,	75 00	714 20
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88			
Jackson,							
Johnston,	11,861	1,423 32	1,423 32	2,846 64			
Jones,	3,935	472 20	472 20	944 40			
Lenoir,	6,182	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganus,	75 00	666 84
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76			
Madison,							
McDowell,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84			
Macon,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56			
Martin,	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64			
Mecklenb'g	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76			
Montgom'y	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	A. R. Shield,	150 00	876 26
Moore,	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	Chas. Shield,		
Nash,	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16	Wm. Tilley,		
N. Hanov'r	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	C. B. Morris,	225 00	1,493 32
Northam'n	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44	Julia Capps,		
Onslow,	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60			
Orange,	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68			
Pasquota'k,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	P. Pendleton,	75 00	849 96
Perquimo's	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20			
Person,	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00			
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	1,578 80			
Polk,							
Randolph,	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	A. A. Craven,	75 00	1,746 12
R'chmond,	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64			
Robeson,	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20			
Rockin'm,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12			
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,950 96			
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12			
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64			
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52			
Stokes,	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60			
Surry,	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	Larkin Snow,	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell,	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48			
Union,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	C. Saunders,		
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	N. Dupree,	150 00	2,384 76
Warren,	10,266	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	Julia Simpson,	75 00	1,168 92
Washin't'n,	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20			
Watauga,	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52			
Wayne,	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72			
Wilkes,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08			
Wilson,							
Yadkin,							
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32			
	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 00			

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

LATEST NEWS.

100 Gals. Spirits Turpentine, 100 Gals. Alcohol, 25 Gals. Camphine, 50 Gals. Copal Varnish, 20 Gals. Black Oil Varnish, 10 Gals. Sweet Spirits Nitre, 25 gross Matches, 10 Doz. Bathing Bricks, 200 lbs. Scotch Snuff, 100 lbs. Extract Logwood, 100 lbs. Blue Stone, 50 lbs. New Hops, 25 lbs. Sal Ammonia, 50 lbs. Saltpeter, 50 lbs. Red Lead, 50 lbs. Black Lead, 35 lbs. Refined Camphor, 25 lbs. Sugar of Lead, 25 lbs. Pulverized Rhubarb, 25 lbs. Assafoetida, 50 lbs. Jujube Paste, 50 lbs. Sulphuric Acid, 50 lbs. Nitric Acid. Just received at ASTON'S.

November 13, 1856.

WHISKERANDO.
LA SALLE'S ORIGINAL.

One Dollar a Box, or $9 per Dozen.

TRY IT! TRY IT!!

PROF. GEO. H. DE BAR, Has recently returned from Europe, and while there, obtained from the celebrated French chemist La Salle, at an enormous outlay, the receipt and exclusive right of the United States and Canadas, to manufacture and sell this celebrated preparation called "Whiskerando," which has never been known to fail to cause Whiskers and Moustaches to grow luxuriantly and heavy, even on beardless faces, in two months after first application. To those persons whose beards are light and wiry it recommends itself. A few applications will render it soft, thick and pliable. Frenchmen are noted for their beautiful Whiskers and Moustaches, which many of them attribute to the excellence of La Salle's Whiskerando. Price $1 per box; sent to any part of the United States or Canadas per mail, upon the receipt of $1.

ADDRESS, PROF. GEO. H. DE BAR,
November 13, 1856. New-York City.

Notice.

Application will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, for an amendment to the Act of Incorporation of the town of Asheville.

November 13, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made to the North Carolina Legislature, next session, for relief from an "Act concerning obstructions in Ivy River."

November 13, 1856.

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

[FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.]

"He Sleepeth."

O brother, dear, I little thought
When last we said "good bye,"
Disease so soon would seize on thee,
And thou, alas! should'st die!
'Tis true some fancy said to me,
As last on thee I gazed,
Thy lovely form no more I'd see,
But Hope those fears erased.

Ah! flattering Hope, 'tis sadly true;
He sleepeth far from me.
A stranger in the "stranger's land,"
Lonely his sleep must be.
O could I but have kissed thee once,
While lingering on thy bed,
And cooled thy parching thirst with drink,
And bound thine aching head.

King strangers may have done thee much,
Disease's power to quell;
But with their kind and generous hands
They could not make thee well.
They laid thee in a lonely grave,
To sleep the "last long sleep,"
Where none but zephyrs sigh o'er thee,
And none but dew-drops weep.

Rest on, dear one, thy sleep is calm;—
Though they tell me thou hast died,
Thou livest again with friends more dear—
With mother and thy lost bride.
No more a sad one dost thou roam,
Inthralled with mortal care,
But with our lost ones hath a home;
O God, may I meet him there!

M***.

Jackson, N. C., November.

ENTERPRISE.—In our estimation, no better evidence of the prosperity of a community can be adduced, than is afforded by an increase of manufacturing facilities.

A few months ago, the town of Salisbury could boast of no more than one first class manufacturing establishment. Now turn which way we will, our ears are greeted with the busy din proceeding from the various steam machine works so recently erected in our midst. Among the most prominent of these extensive establishments, we notice the "North Carolina Foundry and Agricultural Machine Works," of Boyden, Lemly & Co. —*Salisbury Herald.*

It is beautiful to behold at a wedding the sorrow stricken air of the parent as he "gives the bride away," when you know that for the last ten years he has been trying his best to get her off his hands.

They have a new way of hatching chickens in the west, by which a single maternal fowl is made to do the duty of a hundred. They fill a barrel with eggs, and place a hen on the bunghole.

"What are you staring at, sir?" said an imperialed mustached 'blood' to a hoosier on a Mississippi steamboat, who had been watching him as a cat watches a mouse, for some fifteen minutes.

"I *thought* so!" exclaimed the hoosier, the moment the other spoke; "I said you'd got a mouth, and I was only waitin' to be sartain about it, to ask you to liquor. Stranger, what'll you drink? or had you rather fight? I don't care which myself."

A Colt from a Mule.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, October 7, 1856.

I have a mule that I raised, three years old in June last, that now has a colt by her side. Please say what I must call it. Its ears are not like the mule nor the horse. In other respects it resembles the mule. If any one disputes it, I have the mule and colt in my lot, the doubting Thomases can see for themselves.

Very respectfully, your friend,
JOHN D. PITTS.

MESSRS. FORD & JONES.

Many men pass fifty or sixty years in the world, and when they are just about going out of it they bethink themselves, and step back, as it were, to do something which they had all the while forgot, viz: The main business for which they came into the world, to repent of their sins, and reform their lives, and make their peace with God, and in time to prepare for eternity.—*Tillotson.*

Though we seem grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it at an end. The minor longs to be at age; and then to be a man of business; then to take up an estate; then to arrive at honors; then to retire.—*Addison.*

SHAKING HANDS.—Too duellists having exchanged shots without effect, one of the seconds interfered, and proposed that the parties should shake hands. To this the other second objected as unnecessary; "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

He lives long that lives well; and time misspent is not lived, but lost. Besides, God is better than his promise, if he takes from him a long lease, and gives him a free hold on a better value.—*Fuller.*

The flying cloud, the evanescent vapor, the arrow just propelled from the string, the wintry grass, the flowers whose beauty scarcely blooms ere it is faded, and whose fragrance is scarcely preceptible ere it is gone—are apt similitudes of the life of man.—*Dr. Spring.*

An old gentleman who had dabbled all his life in statistics, says he never heard of but one woman who insured her life. He accounts for this, by the singular fact of one of the questions being, "What is your age?"

"Why don't you wash and dress yourself when you come into a court of justice?" asked a pompous London judge of a chimney sweep, who was being examined as a witness. "Dress myself, my lord," said the sweep; "I am dressed as much as your lordship: you are in your *working* clothes, and so am I."

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* learns, from good authority, that the Governor will call an extra session of the Legislature, to assemble about the 1st of December.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS

Is Published Weekly,

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE
Mutual Insurance Company,

AT a meeting of the members of the *Asheville Mutual Insurance Company*, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and Officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. MCDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
W. L. HILLIARD, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, A. S. MERRIMON.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE, now occupied by Smith and McDowell, on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Twelve ($12) Dollars will be required on each share of the capital stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 8th November, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on the day above named.

By order of the Board.
McK. JOHNSTONE,
Sec. and Treasurer

Valley Store, Sept. 20, 1856. 373—w3w.

O. M. LEWIS'
Daguerreian and Ambrotype GALLERY,

On Main Street, south of the Court House.

PICTURES of all sizes taken, from that of the finger ring to the *whole* size.

Instructions given in either Daguer or Ambrotyping, on most reasonable terms. Nov 20

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing Legislative session, to amend the charter of the "Indian Grave Gap Turnpike Company;" to change the mode of payment of the State's subscription and otherwise.

November 13, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Oct. 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa. Sept. 18, 1566.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856, tf

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50.000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at

Aug. 21. ASTON'S.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE,* in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

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JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1356. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Oct. 15.

Five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from my house in June last, my bound boy Samuel Wetherford. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, for the safe return of said boy to my house.

A. H. LANCASTER.

Marion, Oct. 15, 1856.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

500 pounds assorted Candies; 100 pounds fresh Almonds; 200 lbs. Brazil Nuts; 150 lbs. Filberts; 200 lbs. English Walnuts. Just received at

Oct. 15. ASTON'S.

Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE'S, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

Lindsey's Double-Acting ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate, Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm, and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on haud at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative;
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;
Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hemboldt's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale at the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.